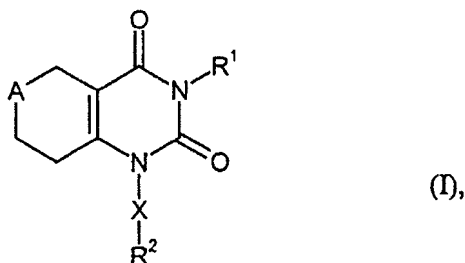


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula (I)



in which

A represents -CH₂-, -O- or -S-,

R¹ represents hydrogen or alkoxycarbonyl,

R² represents aryl or heteroaryl which for their part may be substituted up to three times, independently of one another, by substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro, halogen, cyano, aryl, hetaryl, benzyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, formyl, alkoxycarbonyl, trifluoromethyl, di- and trifluoromethoxy, hydroxyl, amino, alkylamino, aminosulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, arylsulfonylamino, hetarylsulfonylamino, -Y-OR³ and -Y-NR³R⁴,

in which

Y represents CH₂, C(=O) or *-NH-C(=O)-CHR⁵-,

in which * represents the point of attachment to the aromatic or heteroaromatic radical,

R³ and R⁴ independently of one another represent hydrogen, optionally hydroxyl- or amino-substituted alkyl, alkenyl or alkoxycarbonyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle which may contain a further heteroatom N, O or S in the ring and which is optionally substituted by amino, hydroxyl, alkoxy carbonyl or alkyl which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl or amino,

R^5 represents hydrogen or alkyl which for its part may be substituted by phenyl, 4-hydroxyphenyl, amino, hydroxyl, carboxyl, guanidino, imidazolyl, indolyl, mercapto or methylthio,

or

R^3 and R^5 together represent propane-1,3-diyl or butane-1,4-diyl,

and

X represents alkanediyl in which one methylene group not adjacent to the ring nitrogen may be replaced by an oxygen atom,

or a salt, ~~a solvate or a solvate of a salt~~ thereof.

2. (Currently Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1,

in which

A represents $-\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{S}-$,

R^1 represents hydrogen,

R^2 represents phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazolyl or imidazolyl which for their part may be substituted up to three times, independently of one another, by substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro, halogen, phenyl, benzyl, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{-alkyl}$, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{-alkoxy}$, formyl, $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{-alkoxycarbonyl}$, amino, hydroxyl, aminosulfonyl and $-\text{Y-NR}^3\text{R}^4$,

in which

Y represents CH_2 , $^*\text{-NH-C(=O)-CH}_2-$ or $^*\text{-NH-C(=O)-CH(CH}_3\text{)-}$,

in which * represents the point of attachment to the aromatic or heteroaromatic radical,

R^3 and R^4 independently of one another represent hydrogen, optionally hydroxyl- or amino-substituted $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{-alkyl}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{-C}_4)\text{-alkenyl}$ or $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4)\text{-alkoxycarbonyl}$

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle which may contain a further heteroatom N or O in the ring and which is optionally substituted by amino, hydroxyl, (C₁-C₄)-alkoxycarbonyl or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl or amino,

and

X represents (C₁-C₄)-alkanediyl,

or a salt, ~~a solvate, or a solvate of a salt~~ thereof.

3. (Currently Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1,

in which

A represents -S-,

R^1 represents hydrogen,

R^2 represents phenyl or imidazolyl which for their part may be substituted up to three times, independently of one another, by substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, methoxycarbonyl and -Y-N R^3R^4 ,

in which

Y represents CH₂ or *-NH-C(=O)-CH₂-,

in which * represents the point of attachment to phenyl or imidazolyl,

R^3 and R^4 independently of one another represent hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, which are optionally substituted by hydroxyl or amino, or represent allyl or methoxycarbonyl,

or

R^3 and R^4 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent pyrrolidin-1-yl, piperidin-1-yl, piperazin-1-yl, 4-methylpiperazin-1-yl, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazin-1-yl or morpholin-4-yl.

and

X represents ethane-1,2-diyl, propane-1,3-diyl or butane-1,4-diyl.

or a salt, ~~a solvate, or a solvate of a salt thereof.~~

4. (Canceled)
5. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing compounds of the formula (I) as defined in claim 1, characterized in that

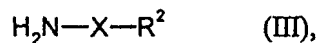
a compound of the formula (II)



in which

A is as defined in claim 1,

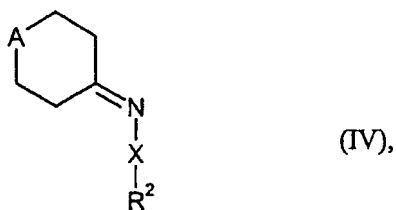
is reacted with a compound of the formula (III)



in which

X and R² are as defined in claim 1,

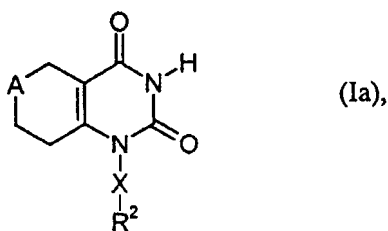
to give a compound of the formula (IV)



in which

A, X and R² are as defined in claim 1,

which is then reacted with chlorocarbonyl isocyanate to give a compound of the formula (Ia)



in which

A, X and R² are as defined in claim 1 and R¹ represents hydrogen,

and a compound of the formula (Ia) is, if appropriate, reacted with a compound of the formula (V)



in which

R¹ is as defined in claim 1, but is not hydrogen, and Z represents a leaving group,

to give a compound of the formula (I) in which R¹ is not hydrogen.

6. (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one compound of the formula (I) as defined in claim 1 and ~~at least one further active compound~~ one or more calcium canal blockers, nitrovasodilators, beta blockers, platelet aggregation inhibitors, thrombolytics, anticoagulants, ACE inhibitors, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists, antiarrhythmics or beta-adrenergic agonists.
7. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one compound of the formula (I) as defined in claim 1 and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliaries.
8. (Previously Presented) A method of treating ischemia and reperfusion damage, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1.
9. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1 in which X in formula (I) represents alkanediyl.
10. (Previously Presented) A method of treating ischemia and reperfusion damage, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 2.
11. (Previously Presented) A method of treating ischemia and reperfusion damage,

comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 3.

12. (Previously Presented) A method of treating ischemia and reperfusion damage, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 9.
13. (Currently Amended, Withdrawn) A method of treating acute myocardial infarction, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 alone or in combination with one or more ~~medicaments used for the treatment of acute myocardial infarction~~ calcium canal blockers, nitrovasodilators, beta blockers, platelet aggregation inhibitors, thrombolytics, anticoagulants, ACE inhibitors, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists, antiarrhythmics or beta-adrenergic agonists.
14. (Currently Amended, Withdrawn) A method of treating acute myocardial infarction, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 2 alone or in combination with one or more ~~medicaments used for the treatment of acute myocardial infarction~~ calcium canal blockers, nitrovasodilators, beta blockers, platelet aggregation inhibitors, thrombolytics, anticoagulants, ACE inhibitors, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists, antiarrhythmics or beta-adrenergic agonists.
15. (Currently Amended, Withdrawn) A method of treating acute myocardial infarction, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 3 alone or in combination with one or more ~~medicaments used for the treatment of acute myocardial infarction~~ calcium canal blockers, nitrovasodilators, beta blockers, platelet aggregation inhibitors, thrombolytics, anticoagulants, ACE inhibitors, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists, antiarrhythmics or beta-adrenergic agonists.
16. (Currently Amended, Withdrawn) A method of treating acute myocardial infarction, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 9 alone or in combination with one or more ~~medicaments used for the treatment of acute myocardial infarction~~ calcium canal blockers, nitrovasodilators, beta blockers, platelet aggregation inhibitors, thrombolytics, anticoagulants, ACE inhibitors, glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists, antiarrhythmics or beta-adrenergic agonists.